Five copies to a club for Ten Pollars.

Against for the True American, Pear Sensor, Sow Machigenames, Banco, Banco, Sow Machigenames, Banco, Banco, S. W. Cas offeres and Base Banch, The Machigenames, Banco, Banco, S. W. Cas offeres and Base Banch, The Machigenames, Banco, Banc

These duties were enjoined upon servants in general; whether they were minors, persons bound for a season, or slaves. To say they were addressed to slaves only, is to leave all other servants without any in-

To say they were addressed to slaves only, is to leave all other servants without any instruction. To say they were addressed to slave so only, is to leave all other servants without any instructions. To say they were addressed to ininors, and persons bound for a season, is to leave slaves without any instructious. Also these duties are obligatory upon all persons under government, so long as they remain members of that government.

But it was necessary that the apostles should address them to servants, because:

1. There were judaizing teachers, who, looking as they did upon gentiles as dogs and idolaters, taught that obedience to the government of such, was not the duty of early person, whether servants or not. And especially, that it was not the duty of off rist. The apostles' instructions were necessary to correct this error.

2. The duties enjoined were such as Christianity from its very nature must enjoin, though slavery be wrong. These virtues are christian virtues, essential to the perfection of christian virtues, essential to the perfection of christian rharacter. The opposite vices, hatred to masters, dishonesty, fretfulness, insubordination and pride, would have been wrong in the servants, even though their masters were wrong, and the aggressors. Further, servants were especially liable not to exercise these virtues. They were generally ignorant, and as such, were liable to be governed by passion, and not by reason or principle. They were under the command of others, who, having a little authority, are very apt to aluse it, be unadatory, whimsical, and tyrannical. Even if they are not, servants not seeing as they do, are liable under these circumstances, to hate their masters, be fretful and insultor-dinate. This would be wrong. Their

TELEMIN.

Published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Chars junctions of the apostle necessary, though the power exercised over them may have

been wrong.

Again, individual retaliation and insub-

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1846.

believes to be right, and which concerns such mighty interests." And now asto Mr. William Miles, the member for Somersetshire, that gentleman Miles, the member for Somersetshire, that gentleman Miles, the member for Somersetshire, that gentleman and declared for the maintenance of the criving law in its integrity, and given Sir Robert notes that thenceforth he must not expect the renewal of his confidence. But Sir Robert mottee that thenceforth he must not expect the renewal of his confidence. But Sir Robert implored that gentleman and others, athought they might visit these penal consequences on Minis —, to pass the measure submitted to them if they thought it advisable at the present crisis. In stasting that he had hitherto been a supporter of the Government, Mr. Miles was in a mistake. On the great question of "grease"—rocars of laughter)—lew was a determined opponent, under an apprehension that grease might be used by some people as a substitute for hutter. "Now," I must asy, that I think the houcrable gentleman, in taking his stand upon grease, did much more proposed as a substitute for hutter. "Now," I must asy, that I think the houcrable gentleman, in taking his stand upon grease, did much more proposed as a substitute for hutter. "Now," I must asy, that I think the houcrable gentleman, in taking his stand upon grease, did much more injury than henefit to the cause of protection." A few more of Mr. Miles's arguments he was amount to notice. As to flax, was its cultivation abandoned in consequence of the withdrawal of the duty on flax."

Sirr Robert Peel.—"Now the last reduction of dity was only 54 per hundred weight, (Laughter). The duty on foreign flax was removed in 1824; at that time it was £10 at 1824 the duty was altogether abundanced. Was it the removal of this duty of 5d a hundred weight, and in 1825 the duty was altogether abundanced. Was it the removal of this duty of 5d a hundred weight, and it is citized that the decay of Atlacted, and the continued the protective duty. The debate had chiefly

APRIL 8, 1846.

The vortex of content of the propose of the propos

What words of wisdom and truth are these. They are the principles of liberty, well-regulated liberty; of freedom, Constitutional freedom.

Methinks I see the coming storm. The press may be already charged; but no matter. This is my country's question, not a mere party strife. These are the sentiments my head and my heart approve, and I will not withhold them. The President may peril his administration—some of you believe he will—if he or his freeds should dare to think like WASHINGTON—to act like WASHINGTON. But he will violate his nerve and peril his converse if he does not. So and WASHINGTON—to act like WASHINGTON—to his freeds should dare to think like WASHINGTON—to act like WASHINGTON—to act like WASHINGTON—to his faceds should dare to think like WASHINGTON—to act like WASHINGTON—to act like WASHINGTON—to be marked as a disturber of our party harmony. But she I preach harmony when there is no concord, mon such questions as these cuts middle his word of this Government, from which Washington ACT—ED; and if "that he treason, make the most of this Government, from Washinstration of the monotation and the protein of the monotation and the protein of the monotation and the pro

NUMBER 38.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Worden in the Assembly on Saturday last:—

Whereas, it is provided by the Constitution of the United States, that Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles aquere) as may by cossion of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States: And whereas, it is also provided in the name instrument that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without the process of law: And whereas, this provision of the Constitution, in the opinion of this Legislature, which hy its own force and without the judgment of legally constituted tribunals of justice imposed as punishment for crime, shall deprive any of personal liberty: And whereas, shaws are claimed to be inforce which not only establish but create by arbitrary provisions the relation of master and shave within that district, has become one of the great alsve marts of the I'mion: And whereas, the existence of slavery and the processions of the Constitution, and derogatory to the character of an enlightened and religious people: And whereas, the present ilouse of Representatives has recently refused, to a representative from this State, be requested to use their influence to secure and Representatives in Congress from this State, be requested to use their influence to secure the passage of a law which shall forever put an end to the existence of sinvery and the slave traffic should be abolished within that District—Therefore Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the Senators from this State, be requested to use their influence to secure the passage of a law which shall forever put an end to the existence of sinvery and the slave traffic should be forced to transmit to the Senators from this State and to the Senators from this State, of the Governor he requested to transmit to the Senators from this State, be requested to transmit to the Senators from t

LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8

The True American

When we first proposed publishing this journal, we had promised conditions, as an sugeleditor, as our journal set tort. The reasons which caused those tren to desert us, if satisfactory to in the beginning we did not anticioate; snil owever, underrate thu post of editor of an udi, he had virtue-teaching journal. If to do a d, is honorable, then, few positions can be nore espectable than this. But still the daily and crude octable than tins. But shift the dorn men, prevents co centrated utterance, which only can place author among those, who are to tive in the far re. If fame were our sole coddess, we should e some other banner; but there is a higher Heaven even than where glory cuthrones herself. To *Truth Immartal*, have we sworn undying allegiance. Wherever she leads, we follow.

The True American, is devoted to the highest nterests of Kentucky; but not confined to state action only. In the National Government is a higher ground, which must determine our ultimate destiny. The title of our paper then, is designed to embody the spirit of the whole movement. The cause of liberty is expansive—American; and the American, to alfill his high destiny among men, must be True.

The extraordinary success of this paper, proves hat not in vain is the appeal to the nobler passions of the human heart, the higher aspirations of the soul. The response has come back in encouraging tones, from our own "dark and bloody ground"—from the states of the Free, and from the far off lands of century-acated Tyranny. Thanks, felluw men, that you have atood by us, and the cause!

We have made suitable arrangements to make this one of the tiest journals in the Union. We totrust, heresfter, its spirit will be consonant with its

ers—small larmers and mechanica in slave States— our circulation liss rapidly increased, at home as well as alread. We begin to prove to conceited and vindictive detractors from our pulitical signacity, that in our appeal to those who are to gain by freedom, the white laborers of America, as well as the black, we are not a "madman," if "a fanatic."

The New Hampsbire victory marks the beginning

of progress? and the Texas usurpation shall be death to slavery, instead of its triumph! In the wrongs which we have borge at the hands

of the slave power, you have our hostages, that we shall be true to the cause of human freedom. Time will prove, if we are not equal to the occasion, ing revolution; which must be safe and glor ous for country and mankind, because based u, on Truth and Justice, and Nature's Law.

Dash Awayl

and if they could reach us, we should stand us the forest tiev, lightning scathed. Hut they do not. and in the lead come up prayers from humble, yet pure hearts for our success and satety.

And who are they that thus after letter male-

dictoms against us, and speak of us as if we were

you, that its owner is a man of authority. Slaves ulsey his nod; he is surrounded by every luxury; and instinctively you feel as it he had all that nature

By and by, you hear the prattle of children; you look out, and behold his sans, in childrond's glee, romping about with very merriness of heart and of innocence. But watch them. See what deference is shown them by their slave companions; mark how early they give way, in consequence, to their passions; look bow slavery coils around them its heaviest curses, while so young, pure, and lovely; preparing, as maturer years come, to drag them down in infamy, or make them trashy, worthlesa

And because we would undo that coil, and free them forever from life-long curses, a father'a bitter denunctation is heaped upon us!

But let years pass, and enter again that house

These boys have grown to manhood, their father aleeps, and they are in possession of his wealth. Is it saved? Ignorant of all work, and without any respect for labor, that wealth has been scattered debauch. They have his power: is it wisely used? Without the stimulus he had to gain, or the motive And here they move and have their being,

wrecks in frame and fortune!

And because we would help to do something in our day towards making men of them, in advocating the abolition of slavery, they, too, revile and denounce us, as if we dishonared

It is strange, that fathers in the slave States do not open their eyes and see the curse which blasts their offspring. Not only does slavery chain down to a debasing ignorance (and of this ect we shall speak more at large hereafter), but it and wealthy young men who have been crushed by this civilized Juggernaut. Whence the source of their dissipation! From what cause proceeds their broils? Whence their human butchery? Whence their degradation, their wholesale and hopeless ruin? The cause is slavery, and so certain is its opera-tion, that large numbers of our wealthy fathers send their children into the free States, to escape these

When in Cincinnati the other day, we converse ! on this subject, with one of her intelligent mer-chants, and he said to us "we have new several youth in our employ from Kentucky and Virginia; chants, and he said to us "we have new averal concerns that have more of them; and the applications from these States are pressing and miniberles." Do their fathers, or relations suck not for the restrictions of the second of them; and the applications from these States are pressing and miniberles." Do their fathers, or relations suck not for the services, "we enquired "Accord," was the reply; they say invariably, "we want our boys to learn regular habits: to be systematic; to know how to labor. They can't be taught these things in Slave States; but they must have them, or be good for nothing. Take them and make hasiness men of them, and you shall have their faither for nothing, and our influence without stim." Nor is this all. Failing here as they generally do, those fathers and relatives, fearing to let their children encounter the herrbile evils of slavery, as the only alternative left, in their view, prepare to emigrate. They dare not face these evils. They say "they are too formidable, and for our children's sake, we must escape them," and, where they can, remove at once into a free State.

Why, under these circumstances, we ask in all soberness, do these fathers denonuce the sholition of slavery, or remain silent when oth, ers denounce it? Either avarice hardens their heart, or else cowardice chokes their utterance.

No other theory will explain their conduct, For where the parent who keeps his son amidst slavery. Knowing its fatal influence, that does not thereby sacrifice him for the sake of the dollar! Or where the parent that removes his boy to the free State to escape this influence, that does not by act denounce the institution as strongly as we do? Or where is the citizen who runs away from it, that does not utter the bitteest of all condomnations against it! Yet these very men, for the most part, oppose enancipation, oppose the abolition of slavery in any form, oppose the abolition of slavery in all are of the vide agge.

The committee after an elaborate examination, and various experiments for testing the participality and wrong.

But those things cannot last. Men of sense will not always close their eyes to the giant sin, we should not always close their eyes to the giant sin, we should not always close their eyes to the giant sin, we should not always close their eyes to the giant sin, we should not always close their eyes to the giant sin, we should not always close their eyes to the control of the control of the control of the control of the vide gauge.

But these very men, for the mesting about 2,810 miles in length, have passed the House of Commons, and are tikely to become laws the present session. Of these several, measuring 2,88 miles in length, have passed the House of Commons, and are tikely to become laws the present session. Of these several mous, and are tikely to become laws the present session. Of these several mous, and are tikely to become laws the present session. Of these several mous, and are tikely to become laws the present session. Of these several mous, and are tikely to be one length, share been tikely to be some one tikely to be one always and the House of Commons, and are

But these things cannot last. Men of sense will not always close their eyes to the giant sin, or shut their mouths when they know that slavery plants a pest around every hearth. Nor can highlators much longer brook an evil that is draining the State daily of its best energy, and sapping the manhood that remains in it. Affection must speak out by and particular must speak out by and particular in defence of PHIMERSHAL PREDOM, as the true guarantee of household virtue and the only hope of the Commonwealth. the only hope of the Commonwealth.

Work : Faint Not.

There are times when a heaviness comes over the whole army of the Union would be necessary to the heart, and we feel as if there were no hope, ats defence.

Who has not felt it? For this there is no cure. Now, before the Trans Senators took their scat-

and painted thing, if there be in it no toil-no and painted ting. If there we first no non-no-hearty—hist work. The laborer sighs for repose. Where is it? What is it! Frieud, whoever thou art, know it is to be found atone in work. No cood—no greatness—no progress, is gained without it. Work, then, and faint no!; for therein is the

of the pockets of the laborers of the Union, to pay for our own enslavement.

In 1844 we declared that if Texas came in almost

but work. Plange into it—put all your energies in Pengress we have the message it Pengress which into motion—rate or up the inner man—rate and asking new appropriate us for the biny and energy the morning sun.

Here, him: "Dennesser to us of a character hostile to the I mited States continue to be made in Mexico, this fixaviness shall disappear as juist hone the morning sun.

There arises doubts in the human mind which sink us into lethargy, wraps us in gloom, and makes us think it were bootless to attempt any thing. Who has not experienced them! Hork. That is the cure. Task your intellect—stir up your feelings—tuuse the soul—do—and these doubts, hanging like a heavy cloud upon the muuntain, will senter and lessure you musushing where the read disappear, and lessave you musushing the soul—ado—and lessave you have you musushing the soul—ado—and lessave you musushing the soul—ado—and lessave you have you have you have you have you have you had you have you

Ing like a heavy cloud upon the muuntain, will scatter and disappear, and leave you in sunshine and open day.

There comes suspicion of the best men, and fears about the holiest efforts, and we stand like one chained. Who has not felt this? Wark.

Therein is freedom. By night, by day, in season and out of season, wowx, and hierry will be yours. Therein is freedom. By night, by day, in seasont and out of season, wourk, and hherry will be yours. Put in requisition, mind and body—war with inertineas—snap the claim-link of selfishness—stand up a defender of the right—be yourvest/—and this suspicion, and these frars will be bulled, and like the ocean storm, you will be purified by the contest, and able to bear and breast any burden of human ill.

Gladden life with its sunniest features, and gloss it over with its richest hues, and it hecomes a poor and painted thing, if there be in it no toil—no senator Benton.

art, know it is to be found alone in work. No good—nogrealroes—operations—and progress, is gained without it. Work, then, and faint in 1; for therein is the well-spring of human hope, and human happiness.

The Per.

The Per.

The Per.

The Per.

Texasis the darting of the South. A bill was passed the House of Representatives for two millions of dallars, under the application of the cag; one half of which amount was to be spect in Texas—Garret Davig protested against this summary actions but it was ofton as all. Many is wanted in Texas—Garret Davig protested against this summary actions to make new alaxe States, and it must be had—Freemen will fleed in their purese more freely when they have yet bied for the leneft of the Slavocracy.
Taxes! Taxes! As matter how heavy they are, so they statum, extend, and preputate slaves.

The new States weat, that are to be, must be loaked to. One upon a time, the South give sensors, and claimed to be exclusively philantlropic in beloid of the Indians. "Guther them together," it said, "and let them settle West, make a adam treaty with them, and never let that treaty be violated." But the Democracy smelt a rai, and said noy; for the real object, ware to step the building up of new free States in the North-west.

Well well? well meet them. Let lows be cut up into two States, and Wisconsiu into two more, and let the free re-obye to maintain their gibbs. Neither the day nor the age belongs to the Slavocracy.

Severt Exturates.

**Mr., Thus, Buffer King, a member of the military committee, attempted to lay these estimates before the House on Friday the 27th, but was forbidden to do so by the majority. It seems, they have been got at by the correspondents of source of our catenporaries, and (the cheef tem at least) made public, was proposed that the navol force should be increased—

In men, to thirty-six thousand eight hundred.

Stavoracy.

Severt Exturates.

**Mr., Thus, Buffer King, a member of the military committee, attempted to lay these estimates before the House on Fri

but gress mismanagement on both selected but the service of the traity and the shout.

The Naval Bureau, consisting of C. Mores, L. Wurrungton, W. Crane and W. B. Shubuck, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, contains are commendation for naval merces, as a follows:

Patients of probable expense of Steamers, etc.

3 sea steamers \$550,000 and \$1,550,000 and \$1,550,000 and \$250,000 and \$1,500,000 below the charms of C. American and take in the control of the charms of C. American and take in the control of the charms of C. American and the control of the charms of C. American and the control of the control of the control of the control of the charms of C. American and the control of the

peace—the very peace whose beacht we are now claiming that of Friecht. And thus the incident of the _own and the water intows its point and power on the other side, and actually roomeets with the very point I have been establishing.

Mr. II. had not voted for the purchase of Mr. Greenhow's bank; he had but a poor opinion of banks compiled in closets for the instruction of men of bisiness. They were generally shallow, of no use to the informed, and dangerous to the tumnformed, who a they led astray; and to the indolem, who would trust to their superficial glosses, without going to the fointhinhed, and seeking truth at the bottors in the well. So of the book in question. It all it not been for Greenhow's Origon, the Senator from Michigan would have sought the history of the treaty of Utreelit in the authentic documents which our library contains, and would have found the truth, and would have heen to-slay a free man, and not a pressore, as he constitued himself yesterlay, in the hands of the Forty Nines. He is now their prisoner, doomed to dwell at 43. He is now tkilled but taken. We may say of him as the consoling messenger said to Penelope:

"The great Utysts is not dead," But it is not killed but taken. We may say of finn as the consoling messenger said to Penelope:

"The great Utysts is not dead," But is not killed but taken. We may say of finn as the consoling messenger said to Penelope:

"The great Utysts is not dead," But is not killed but taken. We may say of finn as the consoling messenger said to Penelope:

"The great Utysts is not dead," But is not killed but taken, we have a superficial special but the consoling messenger said to Penelope:

"The great Utysts is not dead," But is a proper to not the lifeless remains of limitley love and lonner. All the sympathies of our souls plead that he not they may have it. And pardou us, if we say

Parts of the speeches of these two senators, on Oregon, will be found in our columns. That of Mr. Heywood, disappoints us. Not that it wants the salient party points which cave it its importance, but that it is destitute, in a great measure, of all those qualities which characterize able efforts. Evidently he believes, he understands President Polk, and this gives positiveness to his manner, and a certain air of confidence in toaking his points, and drawing his conclusions—as much as to say to the reader, as he passes along, "There now, deuy or dispute that if you can."

reader, as he passes along, "There now, deny or dispute that if you can."

Mr. Calhoun's speech is of another stamp. It is solid throughout. Bare of ornament, it is yet eloquent; compact in argument, it is nowhere dry or dall. The Carolinian was master of the whole subject; embraced, in one view, all the great matters connected with it; and spoke with the comprehensiveness of the state-man, and much of the carness ness of the philanthropat.

Say, that nething but slavery, under like circumstances, would ever force the separation of a father and husband from his wife and children in the hour of death.

Important from Mexico.

It is reported, and believed in New York, that Paredes had notified Mr. Slidell, our minister, that the Government was ready to consider the propositions he had to make on behalf of the United States. The general only at Yera

The contrast britween the two speeches is marked. The partizan will relish Mr. Heywood's. Its dashes at ambitious aspirants in his own party, and the sophimoric display made from the beginning to the end of it, are well calculated to touch the passion, when the respective properties are the propositions he had to make on behalf of the United States. The general opinion at Vera Cruz on the 16th, and Havanna on the 22d ult. was, that all difficulties would be adjusted.— Arista had declared against the war party.

the whole arrangement was annulled.

The demand of the Maryland alave owner was temmeration for his slaves, and the expenses incurred in the arrest und convection of Mr. Torrey, This demand was compiled with, and the money raised, to be paid on condition of his delivery in Philadelphia. Messis A. A. Phileps and C. D. Cleveland, failing in every effort to obtain Torrey's release, made thireupon the following statement, under date of March 20, 1816:

On the 1tth inst., in company with Mr. Torrey's learned also that the petitions of Mr. and Mrs. Torrey, We learned also that the petitions of Mr. and Mrs. Torrey, we learned also that the petitions of Mr. and Mrs. Torrey, of their father, and some others, as well as those of gentlemen of Massachusetts, had been presented to your Excellencely decision struct the 25d of February. The presentation of these petitions before any arrangement for sanskying the paties had been one for every decision, and it will, in all probability, defeat the Persented to your Excellencely classing in for your Excellencely to decide whether Mr. Torrey should be be pardoned atall, and if so, to pandon lim on the conditions intimated, or otherwise, as your Excellencely to decide whether Mr. Torrey should be pardoned atall, and if so, to pardon limited to otherwise, as your Excellencely to decide whether Mr. Torrey should be pardoned atall, and if so, to pardon limited to otherwise, as your Excellencely in the case of course wholly into the hands of your Excellencely to decide whether Mr. Torrey should be pardoned atall, and if so, to pardon limit on the conditions intimated, or otherwise, as your Excellencely to decide whether Mr. Torrey should be pardoned atall, and if so, to pardon limit to contain the fact that the arrangement for top and the part of the

"Brit, hat form with port and say."

"Dethined by source man?"

For the Forty-Nines are in tawage, but peace fill and mereiuly, and will allow the captive the full liberty of his person, on his parole of honory seterday given, on condition, now become ubsolute, never to pass 19 invert to is a significant name of onen, the Russian line. This is a sadt termination—almost rideulous—di his warkke commencement. It is the Iruit of his dependence on Gireenhow's book. That book has been the little day of his entastrophe. Henceforth the senator's occupation is gone. War—invitable war—can no longer he the burden of his song. Wat is now certable. Inevitability has reversed its application. It is peace that is now inevitable, and henceforth we must hear that dulcet sound.

The effect of this change in the Senutor's position must be great. On the Greein band, of whom he is the Agamenmon, it must have a most diminishing effect. That band for some months has been sitting for the picture which the poet drew of our grandinothers in the time of long-waisted gowns and tight stays—

"Small by degrees and beautifully less."

But now the sudden deduction of so much weight and strength, in the person of their chief, must leave them almost nothing. On the future conduct of the earninging it must have a most decisive effect, for the Ajaxes of this expedition, both lug and hittle, must renounce in when their great chief has imposed the penulty of silence and inaction on himself. On the control time that the proposed the penulty of silence and inaction on himself. On the control that the proposed the penulty of silence and inaction on himself. On the control that the proposed the penulty of silence and inaction on kineself. On the control that the proposed the penulty of silence and inaction on kineself. On the control that the proposed the penulty of silence and inaction on kineself. On the control that the proposed the penulty of silence and inaction on kineself. On the control that the proposed the penulty of silence and inaction on k

thrty, fins at least need posture taxes, or loans, to the people.

But I conclude. I made no speech upon Oregon, and will make none at this time. And here I will answer publicly a question which is often put to me privately, "Bhy don't you speak?" Answer: I profess to be a friend to this Annistation, and mean to keep ryself in a position to act according to my professions: I do not mean to run alread of the Administration in its appropriate sphere: I do not mean to take negotivition out of his hands: I do not mean to run alread of the Administration in its appropriate sphere: I do not mean to take negotivition out of his hands: I do not mean to run alread of the Administration in the appropriate sphere: I do not mean to take negotivition out of his hands: I do not mean to accombine to lead it, or drive it, to come in conflict with it, or to denounce it, with or without hypotheses, or before, or after the fair. The Presulent's position is ardious; his responsibilities to his God and to his country are great. I believe he is doing his best to reconcile and accomplish together the great objects of the peace, the honor and the rights of the country; and believing this, I shall hold myself in a position to view his acts with perfect candor, and with the strongest disposition to support him, in whit the strongest disposition to support him, in whit he may find it necessary to do.

Seniors Heywood and Cathoun.

Parts of the speeckes of these two senators, on the speeck of these two senators, on the speeck of these two senators, on the speech of the speeckes of these two senators, on the speech of the speeckes of these two senators, on the speech of the speech o

Early in 1845 an effort was made to obtain bis re-lease, and his friends proposed raising a sum of money to accomplish this object. The parties in-terested sgreed, that Mr. Torrey should be released, But when the details of the agreement were about to But when the details of the agreement were about to But when the details of the agreement were about to be cutered into, unexpected difficulties arose, and the whole arrangement was annulled.

The demand of the Maryland slave owner was

PETIES ON !	AERCHANIESE	IMPRICERTS BOSTON
AND LIVERPOOL SPECISITIES		
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The relate of		

The Trades of a Great City

the enjated manness of the probability of the Rendiskers, the water being from ten to twenty feet above it. Boat were passing through the streets. Louder of every deterption to a weep away. The water was led by as the second story in some of the stores.

The post office a side bursted under water, the immutes having only time to save their lives. The duringes a renemble, The water was a renty up to the Old Court House in Hurd street, and about up to the Hrich Tavern in Main street.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The New York Herald of April I, announces the arrival of the packet ship Yorkshire, which left Liverpool on the 5th of March. We copy from that paper the following items of intelligence:

reguess—A concensive who results with it of the correspondence, us hereto-from made houseft rather thress, opened has deak shalmed word in apple, we retain head to be deposted there. To hes dauptomment it was Cospectaring that his wife had purformed in, by despatched toller the following.

A concentration of the correspondence, us hereto-from a force communicated to Congress, and winds up by asymptotic to the same properties of the communication of the correspondence, us hereto-from any including the correspondence and the correspondence are the correspondence and the correspondence

I'd have my Eve in least as kind; t therefore beg dear Midoin, You will another apple find, And send it to your Adam."

A new corps! We are indebted to aunexation for its creation. It may mean comething; we shall see by and by.

Near the camp of General Taylor, before he marched from Corpus Christie might be seen some hundreds of men, each armed with a good rille, and ready to engage in any affray. They were called the amateur corps. Gen. T. would not permit them to mix with the soldiers, and ordered them to keep within a certain distance of the reguar camp, but when he marched for the Rio Grande they followed on, saying, if there was a light they would be there to see it.

The General was prudent; he knew the men. But Government knows them, too, and they may be found, hereafter, convenient in provoking honler strife, or if they so desire it, in exciting revolution in the provinces of North Mexico. We suppose Congress would cheerfully pay them for services thus rendered. It may be well to watch this amateur hand.

We publish at length a very important debate in the Senate about Oregon-the most important that has yet occured in that In the House the Sub Treasury bill has

been reported, and on 1 st Monday week the new tartif was to see the light.

The Captains of the slavers Panther and Robert Wilson, were tried at Charleston, week before last. In one case, the jury rould not agree; in the other Captain Pfister was found guilty, but was recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court. A fig for such recommendations! What are M, the laws worth if these pirate monsters eseape ! For the man who dabbles his hand in human blood, and labors to enslave the

A plea for Phonotypy and Phonography by Alex.

J. Ellis, B. A., &c. Bath 5 Nelson Place. London 15 Paternoster Row, 1845. Price four pence.

Monticello Female Seminary, Alton, Illinois —
Miss Philena Fobes,—Golfrey, Madison Co. Ill.
—Principal. Tuition per year, \$20.

"The White Banner," New York. Edited by Mra. S. T. Martyr. One dollar per annum in advance, semi-monthly.

"Dutchess Agricultural Institute," near Pough-keepsie, N. Y. John Wilkinson, Principal. \$200, tuition, board, &c., per aunum.

William Knibb the Philanthropist is dead.

ITEMS.

John F. Tucker, reported as of Fredrick County, Va., on the morning of the 28th, at Washington, wounded the persons with a lower knile, in u in for finasting caused by drunkenness. Re entered the house of Capsan Itausey, wounded the negro who addinated him, maked into the regrow host damined along maked the morton of the mere who addinated him, maked into the refront hem ergo who addinated him, maked into the refront hem for the morton of the state of the following items of intelligence:

The news thus received is warlike, but the opinious of the English press are merely an efferwescence after the receipt of a little republican spirit. It will, however, probably pass off like that of good clinings press are merely an efferwescence after the receipt of a little republican spirit. It will, however, probably pass off like that of good clinings press are merely an efferwescence after the receipt of a little republican spirit. It will, however, probably pass off like that of good clinings of little republican spirit. It will, however, probably pass of like that of good clinings of little republican spirit. It will, however, probably pass of little republican spirit. It will, however, probably pass of little republican spirit. It will, however, probably pass of little republican spirit. It will, however, probably pass of little republican spirit. It will, however, probably pass of little republican spirit. It will, however, probably pass of little republican spirit. It will

the morning of the 28th, at Washington, wounded at persons with a hower kide, in a fit of instancy caused by drunkenness. He entered the house of Capana Hansey, wounded the negro who admitted him, rushed into the Captana's room, and associed him. A violent straille ensured. The some desirated and associed him. A violent straille ensured. The some desirated and in though receiving several wounds; several the infuriased man. The boys, though budly, were not dangerously hard. The Captana received four to five coils.

Albert J. Tirrell, the supposed marderer of Maria Biekford, was tried and acquired in Boston, week boier bank. The defence set up was, murally, that the deed was done while Tirrell was in a stude of somiambulsan. It was committed, after his nequittal, upon the charge of arson. The commissioners, appointed by the Legislauter of New Jersey to investigate the charges of revolting indiamanty, prought against certain inhabitants of that state bring in the neighborhood of the weeks during the gale of February last, have made a report which, instead of sustaining the charges preferred, complexely concerase the entizens of New Jersey, fiving on Monnouth Cuust, from the impulations could upon the charge of a sustaining the charges preferred, complexely concerase the entizens of New Jersey, fiving on Monnouth Cuust, from the impulations could upon the charge of a point of the weeks of the deal of the president, Mr. Polk, has hitherto maintained; and to hope, therefore, that the affect of passage varies during the season; but averaging the prece for a year at our duling the revue between New York and They und Albuny the continuation of the trace between New York and the cities and towns on the river between New York and Albuny the continuation of the step of the day.

The stop drought approved the filling and the trace of the day. The closeling price to-day \$261-32. With the exception of this very marked effect, has been unusually difficult to collect in de-third price to-day, that the exception of the trace the

The London Chronicle of the 4th March has a long article on the subject of the rejection by the U.S. Government of the British proposal to arbitrate the Oregon dispute. It commences by saying-

I stranded our Squam Beach, N. Y., fave all been landful sately. It is said that the ship her in a good position, and will be got off. She is not bilged or strained, and has but four or lave feet of warer in her. Only four men drowned. Her cargo will be saved in hisrorder. The ship has not yet been abandance.

The Pennsylvamian estimates the unionit of damages in Pennsylvamian estimates the unionit of damages in Pennsylvamian by the late freshet as follows. The damage to the public works will not exceed \$45,000. To private corporations about \$400,000, to counties about \$500,000, and to underdoals, a sum which we have no means of estimating, but which we think latiful animono of dollars would not cover.

The Platadelphia t S. Gazette of Saturday says: The posts for the Telegraph, between this city and Balumore, have been set up as far as Whinnagion, and in a week or so, that America is justified in enquiring into

The Chronicle then proceeds to give a sum mary relation of the correspondence, us hereto

The Loudon Sun of the 4th March expresses the opinion that the desire for territorial aggrandisement is general in the United States, and

There have been severe freshets a meanly all the east test rivers. In Manae great change has resulted from them. The dam at Great Pails, N. H. was worsted away. In Pennsylvania the cubit works have been a goot dealing ared.

The skeleton of a woman was dig up in one of the streets of New York. Working a wear of grig for the gase-pipe when they turned it up. It was a threatest of New York. Working wear of grig for the gase-pipe when they turned it up. It was a threatest of New York. A cay and havy through the hearts of those who gazed apont A way and havy through the near of those who gazed apont A way and havy through the near of those who gazed apont A way and havy through the near of those who gazed apont A way and have the test of defount and well accompany hand on he mest outself of the commerce, a to be nearted to the Rec. Wit Judson and well accompany hand on he mest outself of the commerce. The street is that it way years old. They were not elegang able with allowing dependent of the greate and the street of the foregont at New York, the flust principle of the last resort, then, must be assented to, we have here, as on the banks of the Suilej, right out our side.

Since writing the above, we learn by another arrival from New York, that the proposition to give notice to Enland that the join to cupation the available cargains. It stoard they are lost. We deep hash were out companies in Lowell every mouth for wages a about \$77,000.

The mounter of the flust principal and the cargains at the order of the torget of the flust principal and the cargains. It stoard they are lost. The union of pails by the ware out companies in Lowell every mouth for wages a about \$77,000.

The mounter of the principal and the cargains at the cargain and the cargains and the cargains and the cargain and the ca

The Cock-Pit of Pederal Pollites. Guess, reader, what this means. The shrewdone has it. It is a description of Virginia, and

one has it. It is a description of Virginia, and the name given is a fit one.

The rockpit of Federal Palitics, where federal abstractions rule the home—so says the Republican, poor Pleusants' paper—and it says truly. The present of Virginia is inglorion. Her sons strut about, building upon the pride of the noble past. They wear the uniform of their fathers, without possessing their spirit or character, and are weak enough to think that the world will be boded by this outside gear.

The Republican says, let us adjourn on federal differences, forget the cabalistic numbers, 98 and 99, and regenerate Virginia. Very wells but how? Vain words these, though fine, unless accompanied by action, and miles strutage and the bramble grow together, but not fiberty and slavery. And the cure for Virginia degeneracy is the speedy eradication of slavery from her soil. This the Republican means in the following extract, though it does not say so.

Virginia influence, to be potent and permanent, naise be based upon the prospectify of her people—her politerius mints device the three following resolution, offered some days ago by Mr. J. M. C. (Crox), cooling up in its order, viz: "Resolved, That the President of the Vinder States be requested to communicate to the Senate because the subject of interesting interest—improve her agreenture, create a commercial narine, invite congration, create a commercial narine, invite congration, create a commercial narine, invite congration, offered some days ago with the day of the communicate of the Indeed States be requested to communicate to the Senate for the control of the contro

the following extract, though it does not say so. Virginia influence, to be potent, and permanent, must be based upon the prosperity of her people—her politicians must des ac themselves to the local und general interests of the \$\frac{1}{2}\text{nte}\$—drey must encourage a mechanical and manifacturing interest—improve her agreenture, reads a commercial marine, invite emgration, remove the groundless prejudices, and give us he enterprise and the capital of New England—opeople our Western domain, claus to the peacitie, explore and publish the mineral and metal—ir resources of the State. This systematic (it may be a flight) application to her domestic meresses, will maintain the influence of Virginia;

CONGRESSIONAL.

ands in the neighboring sea, all these are fair sub-liers for treats signilation. It the general basis be aware, (Mr. Clayrox), I will move that agreed to, all the risk it may be destined, may be tion of the orders of the day.

Mr A, withdrew the motion at the re-

Mr. WEBSTER, who slid: It is very Mc. WEBSTER, who s id: It is very true that I expressed, with preheadin ted precision, my sentiments on this question. It is an important question; it has trispect to the interest of two nations—and that in a considerable exigency between them. It is important, mit is supportant, mit is supportant to me ke their I displayed on a great national question hke this som who, correct and celluate.

The gentlemen sees fit to consuler that

power, as on both sides will execute that pawer prompte, to measure the generacy of this unformation in the along the promotery of the measure of the part of the control o

All know the there are quite as meany growdement in force of notice on this sile of the
chamber as on the other. How, then the
chamber as on the other. How, then the
chamber as on the other. How, then the
dementation which came to as found the
House of Representatives. The thinks that
that is embarrassing the question, the same of a disrey itself, that shrewy is
that as embarrassing the question, the same of a disrey itself, that shrewy is
have embarrassed try but in no other way.
The Samet has been engaged in the constant disensision of the recommendation of
the Eventive for many weeks; at has been
disensed with radianess, and diffigent and
respected consideration. There is no disposition, that I have been able to dise very,
in either side of the Senate, to embarrass
this question; on the contrary, there is a
spittled deternal nation to post the notice
recommended to us in the very shape in
which it will be most respectful to the Excentive. The resolution infered by the
Senate from Maryhani. We Joursson, is
much norrespectful to the Excentive. The resolution offered by the
Senate from Maryhani avoids
that received from the House of Representatives. The latter directs, orders, the
President on give this motive; but said its
with the highest offerial respect. The
senate from the House of Representatives. The share distributed in
the Fronds Senate. A consideration
I have a the senate of the Gavernment should ever be formed to
the Frondson and present, that the senate
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the presentatives. The senate their course here are entired from the House of Repredentation of the special order of the day, beunderson to the special order of the day, beunderson to the s

The Last Klas

Our lips like lovers met,
Impatient to be wed;
O'er whom no aun had set,
In missery, or dread—
Hope smaled on that caressing
Of innocemea and bias;
How beautiful the blessing
Of that confiding kiss!

More like a dying gift,
Than aught of file's delight,
Was that our young lips left
Each other, yesternight:
For now, they're widely parled
Severed our yearning heatts

We dreampt not of the change,
When thus we breathed farewell
How terrible, how strange,
Had been the fatal Racell
I will not speak unkindly,
For pleading,—Tis too late,
But why did wo love blindly,
To suffer such a fate!

Such destiny a ours!

May trials piercing thorn
Be lost in future flowers!

From Dickens' London Ne
Clear the Way.

Men of thought! he up and stirring
Xight and day:
Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain—
Clear the way!

Men of action, aid and cheer them,
As ye may!

There's e from should estrong

As ye may:
There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a flower about to blow,
There's a midnight blackness changing Into gruy;
Men of thought, and men of action,
CLEAR THE WAY!

Once the welcome light has broken, Who shall say, What the unimagined gloriea
Of the day? What the evil that shall perish In its ray?

Aid the dawning, longue and pen;
Aid it, hopea of honest men;
Aid it, paper—aid it type—
Aid it, for the from is ripe,
And our carnest must not slacken
Into play.
Men of thought, and men of action!
CLEAR THE WAY!

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
From the day;
Lo! the right's about to conque And a brazen wrong to crumble Into clay.

With that right shall many moro Enter smiting at the door; With the giant Wrong, shall fall Many others, great and small, That for ages long have held us For their prey;
Men of thought, and men of action,
CLEAR THE WAY!

SELECTIONS.

The Last Day of a Distressed Outcast The following powerful passage, descriptive of the last day of a distressed outeast, is from the last goblin story of Dick-

She dressed the child next morning with unusual care—ah, vain expenditure of eare upon such squalid robes!—and once more tried to find some means of life. It was the last day of the Ohl Year. She tried till night, and never broke her fast. She tried in vain.

She tried in vain.

"She mingled with an abject crowd, who tarried in the snow until it pleased some officer appointed to dispense the public charity (the lawful charity—not that public charity (the lawful charity—not that once preached upon the mount) to call them in, and question them, and say to this one, 'Go to such a place,' to that one, 'Come next week,' to make a football of another wretch, and pass him here and there, from hand to hand, from house to house, until he wearied and lay down to die, or started up and robbed, and so became a higher sort of criminat, whose claims allowed of no delay. Here, too, she failed. She loved her child, and wished to have it lying on her breast. And that was quite enough.

"It was night—a bleak, dark, eutting night, when, pressing the child close to her for warmth, she arrived outside the house she called her home. She was so faint and giddy, that she saw no one standing in the

side cancer norm. She was so raint and giddy, that she saw no one standing in the duorway until she was close upon it, and about to enter. Then she recognized the master of the house; who had so disposed himself—with his person it was not difficult—as to fill up the whole entry.

"Oh! he said, softly, 'you have come back!"

She looked at the child, and shook her

"Don't you think you have lived here "'Don't you think you have lived here long enough without paying any rent? Don't you think, that, without any money, you've heen a pretty constant edstomer at this shop, now? said Mr. Tughy.

"She repeated the same mute appeal.

"Suppose you try and deal somewhere else? he said. 'And suppose you provide yourself with auother lodging? Come, don't you think you could manage it!"

"She said, in a low voice, that it was very late. 'To morrow.'

"Oh, for something to awaken her, exhibit rany sight, or sound, or seent, to call only tender recollections in a brain on fire.

For any gentle image of the past, to rise before her.

For any genule image of the pass, to rise

16 of the old man, stretching our his bands
to the dark dandow liping on show. Here
16 the they and pointed to her, and sight16 the they are secured to take them in a
every gasp he drew. They were every
selver, and not to be essepted, and raid
the same words in her months—take ladthe same words—take ladt

of She said, in a lower, that it was 'explained and the stream of the st

Description of a Typee Beauty.

Good education is the foundation of happine Humility is the foundation of all virtue.

Thomas Carlyle.

ple, who will not make themselves happy by discovering and submitting themselves to their rude rulers, than he has with those rulers themselves for not being born into the world and entering upon their vocation as they should. He is equally indignant at the monkeys, mountchanks, and spooneys, who undertake to govern without being qualified, and the ragamuffins who throw up their caps at the same. All the while there is a glorious vein of thought running out of the west. It the week leaves all this is right enough—but, good heavens, how can we get ourselves born out of this common-place world of the multitude into that where he lives? That is the question. In regard to the facts of our slave system, the working of slavery as it is in every day practice, we could not perceive in him the

A few nights ago when the wind blew with great violence at Lyons, a gentleman who was walking on one of the wharves, wrapped in a large cloak, and philosophically snoking a cigar, heard at a little distance a piercing cry, and the noise of a heavy body falling into the Rhone. It was in the dead of night. The swollen river roared with fury. The night was dark, and the wharf desolate. Without a thought of dancer, and only following the invulse of a and y snoking a cigar, neard at a little distance a piercing cry, and the noise of a larger shooly falling into the Rhone. It was in the dead of might. The swollen river rorared with fury. The night was dark, and the wharf desolate. Without a though of agenerous heart, he threw himself into the waves. He struggled for a long time against fearful perils, and finally regained the shore after he had been carried some two or three hundred feet by the strength of the current. He deposited on the shore the body of a woman. The brilliancy of the gas lights, enabled him to observe the extreme pallor of her countenance, the disorder of her elothing, and her youth, elegance and beauty. As we have already said, it was midnight—no assistance was at hand—and where should he convey her are this hour? To whom should he convey her are this hour? To whom should he convey her are this hour? To whom should he convey her are this hour? To whom should be confide a birden, which had already become so precious? But he must decide inmediately—and concluded to transport her to his own lodgings, which were not far off. The fire, which two hourst previous had glowed before a counvial party, burned brightly still. His scruples of delicary at such a moment were overcome—and by proper assistance she was recovered from her swoon. The next day the pale features of this yong lassing along the river's bank, her foot to distinct the river. A fortuinglit afferwards, the next paper is an absurdation of it. Imprudence makes yong widow of Frankfort, whose fortune was estimated at a million sterling.

"Truth needs not the service of passion, volating so disserves it, as passion when set to serve it. The spirit of trath, is with the spirit of meckness. The Dove that rested on that great Champion of troth, who is the Truth itself, is from Him derived to the lowers of truth, and they ought to seek the justification of it. Imprudence makes some kinds of Christians lose much of their that he had setuped to the lowers of ruth, and they ought to seek the ju

Rousseau and Voltaire.

Thomas Carlyles.

The local habitation of this live Scotleiman is in Cheyne row, Chelsea, Lundon, but he lives altogether, not in this geographical world, but in another world of his world of his, he is the great centre and summer and includent and intellectual, sincrely and carnical world, but in another world of his, he is the great centre and world of his, he is the great centre and world of his, he is the great centre and an are worth seeing, so while in London, one hour in the day, from 1 to 2, if I remember, when worshippers may come and present their offerings at his shrine. At other times he is busy.

Passing the long lines of new huildings which have streeked from Westminster and present their offerings at his shrine. At other times he is busy.

Passing the long lines of new huildings which have streeked from Westminster and present their offerings at his shrine. At other times he is busy.

Passing the long lines of new huildings which have streeked from Westminster and present their offerings at his shrine. At other times, and engulphed the old village of Chelsea, in omitorons London, you recognize at last the old Chelsea Hospital, one of the world-famous clusters of loub brick palaces where Britain nurses her fighting men when they can fight no more. A little past this and an old ivye-fael church, with its buried generations lying around it, you come to an antique street running at right angles with the Thames, and, a few steps from the river, you find Carlyle's name on the door. That is well, for the morose English do not usually vouchsafe that information to strangers. A Seotch seconomy, and the whole face of that information to strangers. A Seotch well was a seed, laughting at the same rapided on tables and a reading-rack, as having been just read. The furniture speaks of Socile economy, and the whole face of the improvement the unnecessary multiplication, and with its rich Scotch eadence, and rapid the proposed propo

set him agoing, and he rins without stopping, giving you whole masses of history, painting and poetry, and a great mass of the boundless system of Carlylism. There is nothing which he does not touch, and figures of speech come timbling in from all corners, top and bottom of the universe, as the merest matter of course. Doubt, hesitation, or qualification have no place among his opinions, he having kicked them all out of doors when he began his philosophy. It was my special desire to sound him on the subject of chattel slavery. And I did, to the bottom, easily. The result would have delighted John C. Calhoun. He thinks men onght to be thankful to get themselves governed, if it is only done in a strong and resolute way. He thinks there are men who were born to govern, and who will be damned if they don't do it. Of course it is their solemn duty to do it.

Yet is Carlyle an exceedingly benevolent man. He is so henevolent that he has no more patience with the surpidity of the people, who will not make themselves happy by discovering and submitting themselves to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those to their rude rulers, than he has with those their rude rulers, than he has no more patients.

An old gardener of M. Voltaire's, still lives on the premises—a pleasant, garrulous old man, who has many stories to tell of his celebrated master. He makes some money by selling impressions of Voltaire's scal npon printed copies of a singular adventure between him and Gibbon, and also of the "last verses of Voltaire, dictated the 29th of May, 1708, the day before his death." He has his master's wig, also, very large, and made of coarse gray hair. I ventured to put it on my head.—Obsertuations in Europe.

the wear I the weel believes believes show can we get ourselves born out of this common-place world of the multitude into that where he lives? That is the question. In regard to the facts of our slave system, the working of slavery as it is in every day practice, we could not perceive in him the least comprehension of them. We doubt whether he comprehends the real facts in regard to the condition of the poor in his own land, or is capable of comprehending them. He is, in fact, one of the strongest cases of the mesmeric state we ever witnessed. He never was in the natural state. We have read with wonder his works, down to the last which is yet to be read, but half an hour's interview with him taught us more of the man than we could have learned from a thousand books, and the substance of it we have stated above.

A Romanute Incident.

A French newspaper published at Lyons, relates the following romantie anecdote:

A few nights ago when the wind blew with great violence at Lyons, a gentleman who was walking on one of the wharves, wrapped in a large cloak, and philosophically snoking a cigar, heard at a little distance a piercing cry, and the noise of a heavy body falling into the Rhone. It was in the dead of night. The swollen river roared with fury. The night was dark, and the wharf desolate. Without a thought of danger, and only following the impulse of a large, and only following the impulse of a large cloak, and philosophically snoking a cigar, heard at a little distance a piercing cry, and the noise of a heavy body falling into the Rhone. It was in the dead of night. The swollen river roared with fury. The night was dark, and the wharf desolate. Without a thought of danger, and only following the impulse of a large cloak, and philosophically snoking a cigar, heard at a little distance a piercing cry, and the noise of a heavy body falling into the Rhone. It was in the dead of night.

Preserve that Thought.

your way through a erowded street. No matter. If it is a good thought write it down. It flashes and sparkles in your mind as the forerunner of a host of others. Seize it, fasten it upon paper, at once, or it may fly away as an eagle towards heaven, and earry the whole train along with it. One good thought secured may be as founding thought that comes to its margin, and send-ing streams of pure and healthful influence through every ramification of thought and

feeling.

That thought may never come again. Its in corruscations that thrilled while they ended the corruscations that the corruscations the corruscations that the corruscations the corruscations that the corruscations the corruscations the corruscations the corruscations that the corruscations the corruscations the corruscations the corruscations that the corruscations the corruscations the corruscations the corruscations that the corruscations the corruscations the corruscations the corruscations the corruscations that the corruscations the corru

thought.—Rich. Chr. Advocate.

Hitts to Young Men.

Be economical. No matter if your parents are worth millions, it is not the less proper that you should understand the value of money, and the honest, honorable means of acquiring it. What multitudes of young men, particularly in our cities, make fatal shipwreek of reputation and health, and eventually of property, by a neglect of this maxim! They are aware that their fathers obtained their wealth by habits of industry, but they are aslammed of the name.—They forget that wealth in this country passes rapidly from one to another, and that he who is rich to-day may be poor to-morrow; or that he who relies on wealth amassed by his father, may end his days in a pauper house. It is for the young man to say whether by industry and economy he will secure competence and respectability, or by idleness hecome a worthless beggar, and a sponging outcast.

Be just. In the course of life a man fre-live in the course of lif

by idleness become a worthless beggar, and a sponging outeast.

Be just. In the course of life a man frequently finds his interest or his opinion crossed by those from whom he had a right to exsect hetter things, and the young men are apt to feel such matters very sensibly. Be not rash in your condemnation. Look at their conduct carefully, and be just to the motives that prompt it. You may find that, were you placed in their position, the course you now condemn would be the proper one for you, and the one you would be under obligat ons to pursue. A little cool consideration would avoid much censoriousness.

BISHOP BERKELEY,-The fascination of Berkeley's private manners aided the power of his moral character, in acquiring the friendship of distinguished individuals.—Promotion in the church was thrust upon him by enthusiastic patrons, though not so often as he contrived to evade or decline it. The universal satirist changed the burden of his theme to praise, and ascribed
To Berkeley, every virtue under heaven.

Warmly attached from sentiment and conviction to the leading party in the State, whose principles and measures he actively supported with its pen, he never tost the whose principles and measures he netively supported with unspen, no never lost the private friendship of his political opponents, nor was he ever compelled, in matters relating to politics, to defend himself against assaults in print. The moral beauty of his life silenced calumny, and deprived envy of its power to wound. Swift laughed at the metaphysical vagaries of his friend, but contrary to his usual practice, the ridicule was gentle, and had no infusion of bitterness or scorn. Addison made converts among his Whig friends to his love for Berkeley; and the urbulent Jacobite, Atterness or scorn. Addison made converts among his while friends to his love for Berkeley; and the urbulent Jacobite, Atterness on scorn, and being in the proportion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman.

The accomplishments of this remarkable man, were more various than are often found united in an individual. A profound found matter in the post of the matter in the property, and the turbulent face in the first of the property of the proper

man, were more various than are often found united in an individual. A profound found united in an individual. A profound elassical scholar, the quiet Platonism of his metaphysical writings, attests his constant study of the master mind in Grecian philosophy. His acquaintance with the exact sciences enabled him to maintain a controversy with the ablest mathematicians of his time. A love for the fine arts, which he cultivated during his wavels in France and Italy, added to the graces of his conversation, and promoted the union of a rich fancy and an elegant imagination, with the severer qualities of his written style. On a single occasion only he tried his abilities in verse, and the attempt was inspired by his heroic scheme of benevolence, relating to this country. Recollecting that the lines to this country. Recollecting that the lines were written a century ago, the last stanza seems to present again the old combination of the poetical and prophetical character:

Weatward the course of empire tukes its way;
The four first acts already passed,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time'a noblest offspring is the last.

This is the age of inventions. Yankee ingenuity is constantly bringing out something new, wonderful and useful. Among the last, and one of the most curious inventions that we have ever seen, is a machine invented to take the place of a present the intended to take the place of a nurse at the hedside of the sick, or over the cradle of the sleeping infant, at that season of the year when llies are a pest—almost an into-crable annoyance. We have seen many a year when lites are a pest—almost an intol-crable aunoyance. We have seen many a "seare crow," but never before a scare-fly. A neat box contains a little simple brass ma-chinery, which may he wound up like a clock, and that will run as long. From the lid of the box—which, by the way, is quite small and ornamental—a short tube projects, into which may be thrust (for in-stance), respect is feature. The machine. projects, into which may be thrust (for instance) a peacock's feather. The machine-ry being wound up, a motion is produced precisely like the beat of a clock, which gives to the feather the slow and steady oscillations of a pendulum. This may be so placed as to over-spread the face of the patient or sleeper, and will most effectually cause the flies to cease troubling.—.7th. Cit.

Novel Application of Philibotomy.

There has been quite a siir recently in New Orleans, in consequence of the marriage of a white onan, named Buddington, a teller in the Caual Bank, to the tuggo daughter of one of our wealthiest merchants. Buddington, before he could be married, was obliged to swear that the had negro holos in his veins, and to do this, he nade an incision in his arm, and put same of her blood in the cut. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic elergyman, and the bridlegroon received, with the will, a fortune of fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The patiest serenaded him with such abominable music, that to get tild of their discord, he paid them \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (and the cut of the

It may have come into your mind, while reading, meditating or conversing. Or while riding along the road, or threading was the road, or threading was the road of the road of the road of the was the road of the

jeli we white and the cheir names relaters for our presses can have their names on the extra pointed work without charge, by SFLII, late Foreman of the Cinciunati Type the naventar und builder of the prose selled Power Pauss, now used by the Concinnation Education Consult & Barnard, July the Frank-imonwealth, the Indiana State Journal, Cutler & Well, Granerly State Printers, Judiana, &c., &c.,

(which is a carpentary) have specific good health.

M. Creman — I see extremisted with Air, Thorpus Cozens, and having resen him during his tilness, I think the above statement entitled to fair credit.

GLOCESTER COUNTY, SS—Personally came before mother subscriber, one of the Junices of the Peace is and for said county. Thomas Cozens, and being day a dimed according to have, such the above statement and property of the statement of the Junices of the Peace is and for said county. Thomas Cozens, and being day a dimed according to have, such the above statement and the said true. Additional before me on the 20th day of the SA CLERANOYT.

CLERANOYT.

Golf rest upon the proprietors of so variation of the Vistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry W.M. H. BAKER.

b as Wistar's house of the purpose respectfully.

*BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

*BEWARE of medicine, for the purpose than a good medicine, for the purpose than the purpose of and the data of the control of the c The true and genuine 'Wistar's Balsom of Wild

BANFORD & PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio Corner of Walnut and Fourth Sneets, Pr to rebont all orders must be a Sold in Kentecky by this releasement by a T. Hays Lexington; Senton & Snirp, Mays Crutcher, Frunktort: J. L. Simella, Dross